

BUILDING HOME

Homeowner Rehabilitation Activities



Homeowner Rehabilitation

- This chapter covers:
 - Eligible activities and forms of assistance
 - Property types and eligible households
 - Program design issues







- Assist eligible owner-occupants with:
 - Repairs
 - Rehabilitation
 - Reconstruction

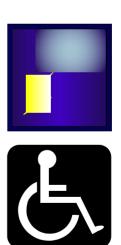




Special Purpose Homeowner Repairs



- These programs are ineligible IF the property does not meet minimum property standards upon completion:
 - Weatherization
 - Emergency repair
 - Handicapped accessibility







- Most common:
 - Grants
 - Deferred payment loans
 - Interest or non-interest bearing loans
- Can also use:
 - Loan guarantees
 - Interest subsidies
 - Other forms approved by HUD







- Hard Costs
 - Actual rehab
 - Accessibility improvements
 - Utility connections
- Soft Costs
- Relocation Costs







- Refinancing existing debt is eligible if:
 - Housing is owner-occupied
 - HOME funds are *loaned* for rehab
 - It reduces costs to borrower and housing is made more affordable
- Consider:
 - Needs of the household
 - Impact on your HOME budget

CHDO & Nonprofit Roles

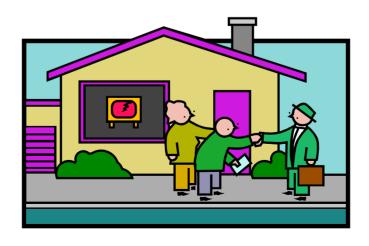


- Homeowner rehab is NOT an eligible CHDO set-aside activity
- Nonprofits may act as:
 - Subrecipient
 - Administrator
 - Community advocate/advisory group
 - Counselor to owners



Eligible Property Types

- To be eligible, housing must be:
 - Occupied by income-eligible homeowner
 - The owner's principle residence





Eligible Property Types

- Types of eligible housing:
 - Single-family housing
 - Condo unit
 - Coop or mutual housing unit if recognized by state law
 - Manufactured home





Maximum Property Value

- Value <u>after rehabilitation</u> must not exceed 95% of median purchase price for the area
- Determining the 95% of median value:
 - Use mortgage limits established by HUD for the 203(b) program OR
 - Perform local market survey

Property Value



- Individual property value must be determined prior to performing any work
- Establish after-rehab value using:
 - Appraisal including added value of rehabilitation
 - Unofficial estimate
 - Tax assessment if based on market value of comparable unit to post rehab





- PJs must have written rehab standards
- All rehab projects must meet written standards and state/local codes
- Or, if no local code exists:
 - Uniform Building Code, National Building Code or Standard Building Code OR
 - CABO One to Two Family Code OR
 - FHA Minimum Property Standards



Property Standards (II)

- Cost Effective Energy Conservation and Effectiveness Standards no longer apply
- Permanent utility hook-ups or permanent foundations for manufactured housing not required







- Homeowners must:
 - Be low-income
 - Occupy the property as their principle residence
- PJs may choose one of the three definitions of income







- Use one of three definitions
 - Annual (gross) income under Part 5
 - Census long form
 - IRS Form 1040 adjusted gross income
- Document the income
- Complete before assistance





Definition of Ownership

- Fee simple title
- 99-year leasehold interest
- Ownership in a condominium
- Ownership/membership in a coop or mutual housing project (if recognized by state law)
- Other HUD-approved form



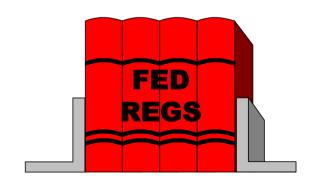
Long-Term Affordability

 No long-term affordability or occupancy requirements



Other Federal Requirements

- Other federal requirements that may apply:
 - Employment/contracting
 - Environmental reviews
 - Flood insurance
 - Lead-based paint
 - Relocation





Program Design Issues

- PJ objectives
- Type and level of assistance
- Selecting applicants
- Staffing/running your program